

THE ATLANTA - CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXVIII

ATLANTA, GA., THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1895.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

DID IT EASILY.

Japan Took Formosa Without Much Fighting or Trouble.

WHAT WILL SHE DO WITH IT?

The Constitution's Staff Correspondent Is at Amoy, Opposite the Island.

SOLDIERS PILLAGE AND MURDER

Chinese Mandarins Steal the Money Sent from Peking for Defense.

TROOPS HOLD UP A TREASURE SHIP

They Compel the Captain To Give Up the Cash—A Few Shots Silence a Fort. Cowardly Soldiers Fly.

Amoy, China, June 7, via Victoria, B. C., July 3.—(Staff Correspondence.)—The republic of Formosa was short lived. Lie Chang Fang and John W. Foster anchored twelve miles from Kelung last Sunday and on board made the formal delivery of the island to Admiral Kabayama, in accordance with the terms of the treaty. That is, the necessary papers were exchanged. China, through Lord Li, ceded all rights to the island and told Japan to take it if she could. Japan has taken it with the same skill and ease with which she conquered China.

For many weeks Chinese mandarins in Formosa had been boasting that Japan could never take possession. Under inspiration from Peking and from the viceroys of several provinces, a republic was declared. Hundreds of thousands of dollars and a great quantity of arms and ammunition were sent to the island by Chinese officials. For a month Chinese ships sailing under the German flag, have been transporting arms and ammunition and money from Shanghai and Canton. Two thousand troops were sent from Canton by the viceroy of the province. The ports were supposed to have been put in readiness to repulse the entire Japanese fleet. Telegrams sent here announced that the soldiers had been paid in advance and were being well fed in order to make them fight as they fought under foreign officers when the French were repelled in 1884. But instead of the soldiers being fed and armed, it proves that the mandarins formed the usual combination, while the officials divided the large sums of money sent them and prepared to fly the instant the Japanese forces appeared, promising the soldiers all sorts of picturesque rewards if they repulsed the Japanese.

Sent the Imperial Guard.

The imperial guard of 10,000 troops, the crack soldiers of Japan, who saw no service in the war with China, though they were in Port Arthur during the peace negotiations at Shimonoseki, were sent to Formosa. The transports were accompanied by five warships.

The plan of campaign was to land at Palm Island, near Tamsui, take the Tamsui forts and march upon Tai Peh, the capital, but it was found that the country was so mountainous troops could not be marched around to the rear of the forts. The Japanese attacked the forts from the front, attempting a march of a mile through paddy fields under the guns of the forts. In this attack they lost nearly four hundred men. The Japanese commander viewed such a campaign as suicidal, therefore the troops were reembarked and taken around the northeast end of the island into a native harbor, twelve miles from Kelung. Here the troops were landed Sunday morning, June 2d. They marched on the forts from the rear and took possession with loss of only four men. Three hundred Chinese were killed during their brief show of resistance. The majority were shot down while running away.

Several days later the Japanese army marched upon Tamsui and took possession without resistance. Since then they have taken Tai Peh Fu, and as far as the Chinese republicans are concerned now have full possession of the island.

When the Japanese took Kelung, the Formosan republic fell immediately. Mandarins and officers scrambled to escape. Ships had been held in readiness and with their booty they made off. Then it was that Chinese soldiers became mob and looted towns and government buildings, destroying all public and much private property.

A Ship's Hard Time.

The day after the Kelung forts were taken the Arthur, a Chinese ship, sailing under the German flag, bearing money and munitions of war sent from Shanghai, arrived at Tamsui. The Arthur passed two Japanese cruisers. They knew what she bore, but because of the German flag she was not molested. When she landed the paymaster of the Chinese troops at Tamsui immediately went aboard with \$45,000, which was to have been used in paying off the soldiers. The paymaster had decided he could make better use of it himself. The Arthur was waiting to take out persons who were fleeing from the island with their valuables. The Chinese soldiers, seeing an opportunity for robbing, fired upon the people to prevent them from getting to the ship. They robbed every one and wantonly murdered many. Those who did make the ship had to run the gauntlet for over a mile in small boats. Soldiers not busily engaged in looting kept up a continuous fire on small boats all Sunday night. Several per-

sons were killed by bullets from the shore as they were climbing up the sides of the ship. The ship itself received a continuous shower of rifle bullets all night, it being anchored 250 yards from shore.

At daylight Wednesday a large party of armed soldiers went aboard and demanded money. Captain Jennesen, powerless to resist, gave up \$10,000 of the money taken aboard by the paymaster, who hid himself. At 7 o'clock Captain Jennesen tried to leave, but the soldiers showered bullets upon the ship so that it was impossible to haul up the anchor. During the day two other bodies of soldiers went aboard and got \$35,000. Wednesday night a fresh attempt was made to get up anchor, but again there was such hot firing from the shore that it could not be done. Word was sent from the fort that if the ship attempted to leave she would be sunk. To show that they meant business the soldiers in the fort fired several shots over the Arthur.

Escaping the Mainland.

Fighting and fighting among the soldiers and people were kept up all night. On Thursday morning the Arthur made another attempt to hoist anchor when the fort guns opened upon her. One shell narrowly missed Captain Jennesen, went down through the upper deck and killed a Chinese captain while he sat smoking his pipe at a table, and brought up against a steel bulkhead without exploding. Another shell killed six men and wounded a score of others. Altogether some twenty men were killed and fifty wounded. Shells were coming thick and fast when Captain Jennesen signalled to the German warship, Iltis, for help. The Iltis is a small gunboat, but her captain opened fire. The first shell landed within the fort and killed fifteen soldiers. The Chinese gunners fled and the fort was silenced. The cowardly Chinese soldiers on the shore likewise fled, and the Arthur was able to get away. She came here with a lot of Chinese unarmed soldiers as quiet as lambs. Ex-President Tang was afraid to take the Arthur but he made the Kwangtung and escaped to Amoy. With him he 2,500 soldiers, who forced the commander of the ship to take them to Canton. E. W. BARRETT.

HARRINGTON'S SUCCESSOR.

Moore Regarded as One of the Best Forecasters in the Service.

Washington, July 3.—Professor W. A. Moore of Chicago, who has been recommended by Secretary Morton as the new chief of the weather bureau, is one of the best forecasters in the service and has a reputation for accuracy and none in the department. He first came to the notice of Secretary Morton about a year ago, when the secretary began a thorough investigation of the work being done by the weather bureau, with the end in view of materially improving the service and causing it to issue accurate information for the farmer, merchant and sailor and every other line of business in which the condition of the weather and the approach of storms had anything to do. Circulars were issued to the better class of local forecasters asking for essays on the practical forecasting of the weather bureau. About thirty of the men replied. These essays were collected but with the author's names unknown, turned over to a board consisting of Chief Harrington, Professor Mendenhall and Major Dunwoody. This board selected the best of the essays, less than ten, and the writers were ordered to Washington to make reports. This was done for a month and Moore was receiving the highest commendation, almost all who gave him a position of professor of meteorology at a salary of \$3,500. He was prior to this local forecaster at Milwaukee, but after his promotion was transferred to Chicago. During last winter he made a wonderful record, considering the character of the weather. There were numerous cold waves during that season, and of course of course, and it was his marvelous accuracy in predicting their coming that again attracted the attention of Secretary Morton.

Rosebery on His Defeat.

Lord Rosebery has written a letter to the editor of the American Liberal Association in which he says:

"The late government was overthrown by a vote of censure which was petty, but fatal. It was for Scotland, Ireland, Wales and the north of England to consider whether they will allow their interests to remain in permanent subjection to a hereditary and irresponsible chamber. With the echoes of Mr. Gladstone's eloquent and venerable voice still ringing through the lowlands, I cannot doubt their response."

BISMARCK TAKES A WALK.

His Condition Not Even Serious—Inquiring After His Health.

Friedrichsruh, July 3.—Prince Bismarck is much better this morning and is in no respect a dangerous or even serious condition. In consequence of alarmist news which got abroad yesterday telegrams passed to Berlin inquiring concerning his health.

One thing that pleased the secretary was

Moore's fashion of making statements about which there could be no doubt. He avoided all ambiguous predictions and risks positive statements. It is often said in his report that he was unable to accurately judge the forthcoming conditions following this with the best judgment he could command. He rarely missed the mark and his reports were the best made in that very trying kind of weather.

In politics Mr. Moore is said to be reliable. He is a man of about forty years of age and has grown up in the service,

COURTHOUSE BURNED.

An Investigation Had Just Been Started—it Looks Suspicious.

Jackson, Tenn., July 3.—(Special)—The substantial brick courthouse at Lexington, Henderson county, Tennessee, twenty-eight miles east of this city, was totally destroyed by fire at 3:30 o'clock this morning, together with the greater part of all the court records, papers, etc., of the Lexington corporation. Several lawyers and officials in the building and losing their books and papers.

Not a scrap was saved from the trustees' and circuit clerk's offices. Some things, books principally, were saved from the county clerk's office and the chancery office, but all offices except the chancery clerk will lose several hundred dollars.

Mr. T. S. Essary had between \$1,500 and \$2,000 worth of warrants in his office for which there is nothing to show. Judge R. H. Thomas, a local peace attorney, was in the United States commissioners' office, everything, dockets with thousands of dollars on them. Representative E. M. Davis, attorney at law, had an office in the circuit courtroom and lost all.

While there is no positive proof of the origin of the fire, there is something very significant in the fact that the quarterly court on Monday last appointed a committee to investigate some forged county warrants and the committee began its work yesterday. The loss is very heavy, with no insurance on anything burned.

ALABAMA LOSES ONE.

An Incendiary Puts a Match to Cherokee's Courthouse.

Gadsden, Ala., July 3.—(Special)—For the second time in thirteen years the courthouse at Center, Cherokee county, has been destroyed by an incendiary fire. About 1 a. m. this morning the courthouse was discovered in full blaze. The town was aroused, but being without fire protection the handsome building was totally destroyed. The fire was the work of an incendiary, evidently some one against whom there were indictments, as the hottest part of the fire was in the clerk's office. All the other offices lost everything.

The Marbleshead at St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, July 3.—The United States cruiser Marbleshead unexpectedly arrived at Cronstadt today and proceeded up the Neva for this city.

Bishop of San Antonio.

Rome, July 3.—Rev. J. A. Forest has been officially appointed Roman Catholic bishop of San Antonio, Tex.

To Sell Her Jewels.

San Francisco, July 3.—It is stated that Mrs. Leland Stanford will soon go to Europe to sell her jewels so that she may apply the proceeds to carrying on the Leelan Stanford, Jr., university at Palo Alto. The need of ready money is given as the object.

The jewels are valued at \$1,000,000.

Abner Taylor Gets a Reply.

Washington, July 3.—Colonel Abner Taylor, ex-member of congress and leading member of the Farwell Chicago syndicate which built the Texas state capitol and received in return a great many millions of acres of state lands, recently addressed a letter to Secretary Morton criticizing his order for the admission of Mexican cattle over the Texas border duty free. The general Morton has given out a reply in which he indulges in some very sarcastic comments upon Colonel Abner Taylor and his associates.

Democrat of Washington.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 3.—The executive committee of the democratic state committee has decided to hold a convention on September 11th at Wilkes-Barre. Matthew S. Cleary of Clearfield was appointed secretary of the state committee.

QUIT PUBLIC LIFE

William Ewart Gladstone Announces His Retirement from the World.

HERE IS THE PASSING OF A GREAT MAN

England's Grandest Figure in Political Affairs Declines Re-Election.

MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY IN OFFICE

Lord Rosebery, Writing of His Defeat, Says It Was a Petty Vote of Censure Which Overthrew Him.

London, July 3.—Mr. Gladstone's promised letter to his Midlothian constituents in connection with his retirement from political life was published today. After bidding farewell to the electors who have supported him at the polls for many years past and expressing his gratitude for their adherence to the principles he advocated, the ex-premier proceeds to say:

"It is beyond question that the century now expiring has exhibited since the close of its first quarter a period of unexampled

THE WHISKY TRUST WAR.

The Reorganization Committee Ends Its Work and Scores a Victory.

Chicago, July 3.—After a long and arduous campaign each battle of which has been hotly contested, the reorganization committee of the whisky trust this afternoon practically reached the end of its work and scored a final victory over the Greenbut-Morris interests which have bitterly contested every step. The consideration of the order for a judicial sale which has been in progress two days was finished and all its points agreed upon. Judge Showalter said he would sign the order as soon as a clean printed copy of it was amended and was submitted to him. This will probably be done next Friday. The sale will be ordered to take place by auction in Cook county, and the price of \$3,500,000 offered by the reorganization committee will be considered an upset price. A deposit of \$100,000 in cash will be required, to be forfeited in case the company fails to run the distilleries or to keep them in repair. As security the stockholders and creditors will have a lien on the whole property and the court will be empowered to take back the property if he finds it being wasted.

The war between the two factions of the trust has been waged since January 29th, when Greenbut was appointed receiver, only to be deposed a few days afterwards by order of the court. The decisive engagement today was a bitter one, the attorneys of Mr. Greenbut trying hard to be

convicted of perjury and obstruction of justice.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 3.—(Special)—

The trial of a number of Seventh Day Adventists, residents of Graysville, Rhea county, Tennessee, has been in progress in the circuit court, Judge James G. Parks presiding, for the past three days. A number of defendants were charged with following their usual vocations on the Sabbath day and the majority of them were found guilty. Attorney General J. A. Fletcher left no

POSED AS MARTYRS

Seventh Day Adventists Go To Jail Rather Than Pay Fines.

THEY VIOLATED TENNESSEE'S LAWS

When Brought To Trial They Plead It Was Their Religion.

SOME PROMINENT MEN CONVICTED.

One Had Done Farm Work—Another Shingled His House on Sunday. The Judge Lectures Them.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 3.—(Special)—

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The Georgia Editors Received by the Quebec Press Association.

Quebec, July 3.—The members of the Georgia Press Association arrived here tonight and were entertained at a dinner given by the Quebec Press Association in the Chateau Frontenac. Lieutenant Colonel Faucher de Saint Maurice, the honorary president of the Quebec Press Association, welcomed the Americans with appropriate words. The president of the Georgia association replied, saying that his party had come to join hands with their Canadian brethren to educate the masses toward higher aspirations and civilization.

SILVER SWEEPING MISSISSIPPI.

Stone Is Fighting for Gold but the Countries Act for Silver.

Jackson, Miss., July 3.—Governor Stone, candidate for the United States senate to succeed George, died his campaign gun today at Natchez. The governor, the only goldbug candidate for the senate, has been sick for a month or more, and is unable to enter the canvass, while his free silver opponents, ex-Governor Lowry, Congressmen Hooker, Allen and Mooney, have kindled their camp on the hills. Every county that has held a convention so far—six—has nominated delegates favorable to Senator McLaurin for governor and adopted strong silver resolutions. The last county to act was Pontotoc, and in addition to declaring for 16 to 1, delegates pledged to McLaurin for governor and W. D. Holder for auditor were chosen. No other candidates were endorsed.

DINE BY THE KANUCKS.

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BOB FITZSIMMONS FREE.

Friends Receive the Verdict with Regard to the Fourth of July Demonstration.

Syracuse, N. Y., July 3.—Bob Fitzsimmons, the well-known pugilist, who has been on trial here for a week past on the charge of being responsible for the death of his late sparring partner, Con Riordan, is free.

Shortly after 8 o'clock tonight the jury filed in before a crowded courtroom and after they had answered to their names, their foreman announced the verdict "not guilty."

Immediately a tremendous cheer went up. Such a boisterous demonstration has not been seen in the Onondaga county courthouse in many years. County Judge Ross pounded his gavel in vain for order and finally commanded the sheriff and his deputies to put everybody under arrest. This had the effect of quieting the crowd and inasmuch as the order was not carried out everybody went away happy. On account of the verdict the Fourth of July celebration seems to have started in early for Bob Fitzsimmons' friends are celebrating in the good, old-fashioned way.

The summing up of Attorney Frederick House, for the defense, was an eloquent effort and it took the jury but a short time to arrive at the verdict of acquittal.

THE CORBETT-FITZSIMMONS FIGHT.

Comptroller Finley Says That the Battling Would be Unlawful.

Austin, Tex., July 3.—State Comptroller Finley yesterday gave the projectors of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons contest, of Dallas, a setback in a letter to the tax collector of Dallas. He says: "After careful examination and consideration of the question presented, I have reached the conclusion that, while the act of 1889 provided for an occupation tax of \$50 for every fight between man and man, the law of this state has, by a subsequent enactment, made it unlawful for any person to voluntarily engage in a pugilistic encounter for money; that the effect of said act was to repeal so much of the act of 1889 as permitted an occupation tax to be charged for fights between man and man, has been so decided by our courts of criminal appeals. You are, therefore, respectfully advised that the department will not attempt to legalize the proposed pugilistic encounter in this state by issuance of license therefore or by authorizing you, as tax collector of Dallas county to receive any sum of money from any person as license tax for such performance, when the same is manifestly unlawful and has been so expressly declared by the people of Texas through their legislature."

THEY WILL FIGHT.

Nothing in Texas Law To Prevent Corbett and Fitzsimmons Fighting.

CARNIVAL REIGNS.

Macon Expects Thousands of Visitors To Help Her Celebrate.

A GREAT GUN CLUB SHOOT ON TODAY

The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Georgia Holds Its Annual Convention Saturday.

Macon, Ga., July 3.—(Special.)—The third day of the peach carnival demonstrates the fact that the number of visitors will increase and the exhibits grow as the carnival progresses. There was a great influx of visitors to the city today, coming in on the special trains from all sections of the state. Among them were a number from Indiana and a party of twenty from New York. All were greatly pleased. Many shipments of fruit were received today and all of the many stands are filling up rapidly, and by the end of the week the most elaborate and beautiful display of fruit ever seen in the south will be on exhibition. In addition to the shipments of peaches, watermelons and plums received from Houston today, ladies of Perry brought lovely flowers with which to decorate their stands. As tomorrow is July 4th the attendance at the carnival is expected to be very large. Among the attractions offered for tomorrow is the gun club shoot at 10 o'clock live birds.

A BIG MEETING.
The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Georgia will convene in Macon Saturday next in annual session. It will be the largest convention of the kind ever held in this state, and much interest is centered thereon. It will be in attendance about sixty delegates from all over the hundred temperance centers in uniform, representing organizations from Augusta, Savannah and Atlanta. The sessions of the convention will be held at St. Joseph's Catholic church. At 9 o'clock Sunday morning solemn military high mass will be sung. On Monday there will be public drill in Macon, and the visitors will be entertained at Ocmulgee park by St. Joseph's gilders of Macon.

Hanse Buried.

The funeral services of Mr. Henry Mettaner Hanse were held this afternoon from St. Joseph's Catholic church. The pallbearers were Messrs. John Lee, Andrew Drennan, James McDonald, Z. D. Cunningham, E. W. McKnight, J. E. McKenna, and W. L. Womble. Goodbye. Mr. Hanse died last evening at his home, surrounded by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Hanse. He had been sick about a year with consumption. The deceased was twenty-five years old and highly respected by all who knew him.

NEWSY NOTES.

Judge J. L. Hardeman will address a group of veterans in Dooley county tomorrow. A company from Dooley county was in the regiment of Judge Hardeman's father, Colonel Thomas Hardeman, during the war.

Hon. E. C. Moore, district attorney for the Southern railway, went to Jackson today to assist in the prosecution at the preliminary trial of the negro Bob Lee, charged with shooting and killing a mail train on the Southern at Jackson a few months ago. Lee recently escaped from the Jackson jail, but was recaptured.

The young ladies of St. Paul church will hold a festival in the park in front of Wesleyan Female college tomorrow afternoon.

Mr. William Connor will compete Mercer University in the collegiate oratorical contest tomorrow in Atlanta. Colonel John D. Lacy, of Eastman, is in the city. He is one of the most prominent lawyers in that section of the state.

Mr. W. W. Ford and Miss Tommie Ford left this morning for Canton, where they will spend the summer.

Mrs. Emma Barnes and her interesting and very young son, Master Robert, have gone on vacation to the coast.

The public is anticipating with much pleasure the entertainment to be given next Friday evening at the public library under the auspices of the Macon colonial committee of the Atlanta exposition.

Mrs. C. S. Comer, of Savannah, mother of Mr. H. M. Comer, visiting Dr. and Mrs. James A. Ettridge.

Mrs. W. T. Morgan and children have gone to Marietta to spend the summer. Marietta was Mrs. Morgan's home before her marriage.

Mrs. Sallie Fannie Gilmore, of San Jose, who has been visiting Miss Gutierrez, has returned home.

Mrs. John C. VanSickle has returned from Columbus.

Miss Katie Eskin has returned from Athens, accompanied by Miss Estelle Marks, of the Clasic City. They are both very pretty and charming young ladies.

The Hebrew Young Ladies Aid Society announces that it will give a festival next Monday evening at Crump's park.

This morning Miss Pauline Stewart, formerly of Atlanta, and now of Atlanta, Ga., was united in marriage at Indianapolis. Miss Stewart was greatly admired in Macon for her beauty, many graced and smiling features. She was a decided favorite in this city.

Mrs. S. R. Jaques will go to Warm Spring, Ga., tomorrow.

A wedding was celebrated in Washington city Mr. Burgess Smith and Miss Gertrude Anderson were joined in matrimony. He is son of Mr. Burgess Smith, city clerk of Marion. He has an important office in one of the departments of Washington and is an accomplished artist.

In the court today Ben Byars and Robert Smith were condemned to death. The former was fined \$20 or two months in the chain gang. The latter was fined \$25 or three months in the chain gang.

Two men were fined \$10 or four months in the chain gang for stealing clothing, etc., from S. Josephson.

Colonel H. H. King, of Savannah, clerk of the state supreme court in the southern district of Georgia, is in the city.

Mr. J. T. Calcord, of Amoskeag, is in the city.

PRESIDENT HUNNICKT RESIGNS.

Athens, Ga., July 3.—(Special.)—The directors of the Athens Savings bank met this afternoon. Dr. John A. Hunnickt, the president, tendered his resignation, which was accepted and Mr. Thomas P. Vincent was elected to fill the vacancy.

Billiard Fiends

love to try their skill in a friendly match, but if they try their eyes they know of no match for Pond's Extract. A soft cloth wet with Pond's Extract and laid over the eyes affords great relief.

Avoid substitutes; accept genuine only with buff wrapper and yellow label.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Ave., New York.

CLEAN SWEEP IN OFFICES.
Columbus Aldermen Turn Out Old Incumbents and Put in New Men.

Columbus, Ga., July 3.—The Columbus board of aldermen made almost a clean sweep of the city offices this afternoon.

Clerk of Council Moore, Treasurer Matthews and Recorder Cozart are the only old officials retained.

The offices of city physician were consolidated. Drs. Griggs and Wyley were displaced by the election of Dr. C. D. Wall to fill the place. The office of city tax assessor, which has been held for the past several years by Mr. W. P. Hunt, was abolished. The superintendent of public works, Hudson, was defeated by Mr. R. L. Johnson, a young man who resides in this country five miles from the city. Sanitary Inspector Ledesma is succeeded by J. W. Long, the street overseer by E. E. Massey; the clerk of market, Coleman, by M. Masters, and City Attorney Worrill by E. D. Peabody.

Mr. L. L. Cowdry succeeds himself as a police commissioner.

In addition to the changes in the offices, some material reductions of salaries were made. The pay of the chief of police was reduced to \$100 a month, and of the city physician and superintendent of public works to \$1,000 a year each. There is no end to the kicking against some of the changes.

CUTHBERT NEWS.

Long Distance Telephone Connection Made—Pythians Elect Officers.

Cuthbert, Ga., July 3.—(Special.)—The officers-elect of Cuthbert lodge, No. 66, Knights of Pythias, were duly installed last night. The following officers-elect were installed: L. G. Shuck, C. C. B. W. Ellis, V. C. Kev, E. P. F. Golden, P. E. N. Barker, M. W. G. M. Graham, H. C. Cole, and N. R. Bowen, O. G. Morris, G. C. J. C. Graham, P. C. and W. E. Morris, P. C., acting as P. G. and G. M., assisted in the installation services. Cuthbert's lodge is in most excellent shape and has a fine set of officers.

Cuthbert was connected by long distance telephone with the intermediate points between the city and Americus yesterday.

John N. E. Brunsen, of South Carolina, president-elect of Andrew Female college, of this city, and Professor Thomas F. Jones, his co-laborer, arrived in Cuthbert Monday. Mr. Brunsen has accepted the presidency of the college and he and Professor Jones will commence an active and prosperous canvass at once for the college.

Professor Charles Austin of Cuthbert Jones, No. 66, Knights of Pythias, received a proof of his Knights of Pythias march, dedicated to Hamilton Douglas as past grand chancellor and supreme representative-elect of the grand lodge of Georgia.

POLK WILL BE THERE.

A Full Delegation To Be Elected to the Silver Convention.

Cuthbert, Ga., July 3.—(Special)—A call will be published in the Standard tomorrow for a free coinage mass meeting in Cedartown July 13 to select delegates to the Griffin convention. It is signed by prominent citizens of every calling without regard to profession or politics. A full delegation from Polk county will go to Griffin to swell the tide of free silver sentiment.

BOK LEE HELD FOR COURT.

He Is Charged with Having Wrecked a Train Last March.

Jackson, Ga., July 3.—(Special)—The preliminary trial of Bob Lee, colored, charged with wrecking the passenger train of the Southern railway on March 20th, was held in Cedartown July 13 to select delegates to the Griffin convention. It is signed by prominent citizens of every calling without regard to profession or politics. A full delegation from Polk county will go to Griffin to swell the tide of free silver sentiment.

A FINE REPORT.

The City Court.

In the city court the case of the state versus Thomas J. Fields for cheating and swindling resulted in a verdict of guilty.

Ed. Ross, colored, charged with receiving stolen goods.

Arthur Save, a young white man, was found not guilty of assault and battery.

A FINE REPORT.

BURGLAR IN A BANKER'S HOUSE.

Mrs. Crane Makes a Brave Fight for the Family Silver.

Savannah, Ga., July 3.—(Special)—While Mr. H. A. Crane, vice president of the Southern bank, was out exercising about 6 o'clock this morning, a negro entered his house and took a box of silver from under his wife's bed and his trousers from a closet. Mrs. Crane was awakened and caught hold of the trousers. The negro ran down the steps, struck her on the shoulder and threw the box of silver at her in order to make his escape. He hit the front door and up to tonight has not been caught.

CAPACITY DOUBLED.

The Whitehall Manufacturing Company, which started up a few weeks ago, has found it impossible to supply orders with numbered pants to supply now used and has decided to double its capacity.

The new machines have already been placed. This new enterprise, which is succeeding so admirably, is managed by Messrs. M. G. Michael and John R. White.

NEWSY NOTES.

Miss Mildred Rutherford leaves Athens for New York, from whence she will go to Europe. She is accompanied by Miss Ida Gunn of Atlanta, and Miss Anne Comer, of Saenger. They will be joined in London by Miss Lillian Comer, of Atlanta, and will be gone about three months.

Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb, Miss E. J. Watt and Miss Anna Rainey have returned home from Cumberland, where they have been attending the teachers' convention.

Mrs. B. T. Hunter, of Atlanta, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. W. Barnett, of

Messrs. A. S. Erwin, J. J. Strickland, W. C. Bush, E. E. Larkins, R. C. Howard, H. C. Tuck, Sylvanus Morris and T. F. Green, who have been attending supreme court, have returned home.

The Feeding of the poor in the terms of

the Superior court to be held the fourth Monday in this month.

The main evidence in the case was the confession of the accused. Anderson & Curry, Y. A. Wright and N. E. Harris were the attorneys for the prosecution.

Mrs. John C. VanSickle has returned from Columbus.

Miss Katie Eskin has returned from Athens, accompanied by Miss Estelle Marks, of the Clasic City. They are both very pretty and charming young ladies.

The Hebrew Young Ladies Aid Society announces that it will give a festival next Monday evening at Crump's park.

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Two men were fined \$10 or four months in the chain gang for stealing clothing, etc., from S. Josephson.

TEACHERS ADJOURN.

They Close Their Association and Go Home Earlier Than Expected.

Brunswick, Ga., July 3.—(Special)—The tea-hers' convention on Cumberland Island came to a close today, one day earlier than was expected, but the diminished crowds and the non-appearance of some who were read papers and address the convention made it advisable. Ex-President Guinn and the young ladies' orchestra left yesterday and President Stewart and the remainder of the pupils left today.

There has been some misunderstanding in regard to the transportation of the orchestra; they have been promised a train to the railroads, but at the last minute the roads failed to appear. Prof. Guinn expressed deep regret at this and offered to foot the bill, but Professor Van Hoose would not hear to it and the young ladies were very anxious to pay their own bills.

Speaker Crisp and family arrived today and are guests at St. Simon's for two weeks.

WILL SETTLE THE ROAD QUESTION.

Monroe, Ga., July 3.—(Special)—The building of the cotton factory will give an impetus to the sentiment in favor of better county roads. Walton is very much behind other leading counties of Georgia in this particular, and the most progressive of those are far behind what they should be.

IT WAS THE DOG.

Lawrenceville, Ga., July 3.—(Special)—The "catamount" which has been disturbing the tranquility of the people in the vicinity of Prospect church has been destroyed. It turned out to be a large setter dog.

THE FIRST COTTON BLOOM.

Fairburn, Ga., July 3.—(Special)—Mr. W. T. Duggan comes to the front with the first cotton bloom. He brought one stalk of cotton to town last Thursday that had two bloom on it that opened the day before, June 28th.

NO FENCE WIN.

Savannah, Ga., July 3.—(Special)—This county held an election today for fence and ditch. The no fence people carried it by 20 to 1. This is the first time the no fence people have ever carried an election here. There has been considerable feeling over the matter and there will likely be a contest.

COLONEL VARNEDOE IS DEAD.

Thomasville, Ga., July 3.—(Special)—Captain L. L. Varneode, one of the most prominent men in the county, died today. He was a well-known lawyer. Colonel Varneode was a large fruit grower of this section and was president of the South Georgia Pear Growers' Association.

JUDGE SEAMANS.

Conyers, Ga., July 3.—(Special)—Judge Seaman, ordinary of Rockdale county for twenty years, died suddenly at 7 o'clock tonight.

Mr. LYNN.

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and, quickly relieved. Cases
of Headache cured in
diseases promptly cured.
Piles, Neuralgia, Asthma,
complaints quickly cured
and invalidated men, and
a 5-cent vial of Liniment
and if you are not
will be refunded.

every disease

WANTED—Male.
experiences business
matters and
financial, care
July 4th at
one, first-class
black carriage Co.

about changing the
furniture in
John H. Woodbury,
New York, Inventor
and Soap, sep 2012.

ANTED—Female.
for small family. App

ANTED—Male.
tion to teach, by a
University of Virginia
science. Address Landau
Rotham, Va.

ment of some kind by
years old; 6 years' expe
fertilizer office; opera
revenue given. Address
Lynch & Chapman
July 2nd tues thus

ANTED—Female.
as housekeeper or
in private family by
woman. Address XYL

young lady of experience
in a college or
monials. Address M

D—Salesmen.
agents or
branch
big money selling
44 shirts \$1. Hiltig
att. N. H. Hiltig
will send samples and
expenses go big
applicants; good
experience not necessary.
Box 1384, New York city.

TO LOAN.
Atlanta real estate. Term
money notes bank
att. attorney at law, 6%
June 21st.

NEY on residence loans
and interest; also
loans, bridging and
purchase money pay
ones, 45 Marietta street

COMPANY negotiated
per cent on improved
facilities for handling
Broad street, Jan 12.

LES diamonds, jewelry
confidential. Henry P.
ur street, near Pyat
febb 6m

ESTATE can bor
you want to buy
Office No. 20 Gate
J. N. Moody, Case
nove 11.

37 Equitable building,
mortgage loans
near Atlanta, Ga.

loans on improved
per cent, large loans
up to \$25 Equitable build
ing, nov 5-6.

te. W. H. Nutting, real
Wall street, Kimball
June 1-5-6-7.

—Ample facilities for
financing real estate
at cheap rates, in
land to fifty thousand
Fontaine, No. 7 North
July 4 thurs-sun

CHANCES.
SALE \$300 will buy
fixtures; all new; av
full prices; no cut
law; good chance for
all particulars address
F. J. G. 1501 Fulton
Ind.

—Party with \$100 cash
1 business. Reed, 64

in first-class, all cash
amount of capital need
thousand dollars by
your own money.
Real estate and
Wall street

OCIAL.

English Pennyroyal
are the best. Safe
Send for C. stamp
Attn. Dr. Chapman
Company, Philadelphia,
not man to the sat su.

—Money.
of nice, unfinishe
nice home by young
X—can. Constitution
Two furnished room
lman and wife, and
K. P. O. Box 28.

miscellaneous.
workroom, making
with steam power
new brick building;
rent. Apply or tel
Keller's newspaper
July 4, 6-6-6

RENT
The Renting Agent,
Street.

... 8 500
E. Alabama, 2000
W. Peters, 7000
... 8 000
... 175 00
... 17 50
... 30 00
... 6 00
... 7 00
... 5 00
... 8 00
... 2 00
... 2 00

On Watches, Diamonds, Jewels, Guns, Musical Instruments. Business strictly confidential. We have a large assortment of unredeemed pledges in watches and diamonds for safe keeping. Testimonials and banknotes

On Jewelry, etc. Judgment paid to J. E. Goodson, 1500 Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Collection made any
charge. Testimonials
and banknotes

ONE GAME TODAY.

The Little Rocks Will Meet the Atlantas
This Afternoon at the Ball Park.

ATLANTA LOST THE GAME YESTERDAY

But There Is a Question About It—How
ever It Comes Too Late to Be of
Any Service to Atlanta.

Southern Association Standing.

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per C.
Nashville....	52	35	17	.673
Atlanta....	55	35	19	.636
Baltimore....	53	33	19	.620
Pittsburg....	59	35	24	.593
Cleveland....	59	35	24	.593
Chicago....	56	36	20	.631
Brooklyn....	56	31	25	.553
Philadelphia....	55	30	25	.545
New York....	56	30	26	.545
Washington....	56	30	26	.545
St. Louis....	59	18	41	.465
Louisville....	51	8	43	.148

Correct Standing of the Association.

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per C.
Baltimore....	52	35	17	.673
Atlanta....	55	35	19	.636
Nashville....	53	33	19	.620
Pittsburg....	59	35	24	.593
Cleveland....	59	35	24	.593
Chicago....	56	36	20	.631
Brooklyn....	56	31	25	.553
Philadelphia....	55	30	25	.545
New York....	56	30	26	.545
Washington....	56	30	26	.545
St. Louis....	59	18	41	.465
Louisville....	51	8	43	.148

They All Change Today.

Today the teams change around and will

line up for the 4th this way:

Little Rock at Atlanta.

Montgomery at Chattanooga.

New Orleans at Evansville.

Montgomery at Evansville.

lions will see for some time and they
should turn out for the next three days
and give the boys a good send off.

Since the Little Rocks were here last
Manager Knowles has strengthened the
team considerably. One of his new men
joined him in Chattanooga yesterday, and
another one will be here today in time
to join the team. It is more than likely
that Morse, one of the best pitchers in
the league, will be in the box for Little
Rock and Nichols, who was once unpaking,
but who is a magnificent catcher, will be
behind the bat. Manager Knowles will pre
sent Horner or Norton, the probability
being that Horner will be in, Armstrong
to do the catching.

The team will line up this way:

Atlanta.... Position... Little Rock

Hornet.... Pitcher... Morse

Armstrong.... Catcher... Nichols

Kelley.... First Base... Wiley

Delehaney.... Second Base... Cul

McCade.... Third Base... German

Friedl.... Short Stop... Hobright

Goodenough.... Center Field... Sheehan

Hronung.... Right Field... Knob

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12 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., July 4, 1895.

Queer Political Etiquette.

In certain quarters the idea seems to prevail that if the democrats declare themselves to be in favor of a policy that has an overwhelming majority of the people behind it the interests of the party would be jeopardized. We do not exactly see how, but possibly we shall have an explanation from one or more of those desperate sticklers for political etiquette who desire the people to refrain from organization in behalf of silver restoration while the goldbugs, backed by money and the federal office holders, go forward and perfect theirs with the intention of taking charge of the machinery of the democratic party.

We call the attention of the people to this singular and significant fact: that while two or three democrats have had the bad taste to protest against the Griffin convention called in the interest of the people, not one of the sticklers has ventured to protest against any convention called in the interest of the gold standard. Why is this? What is the secret of it? What is the impulse that moves the sticklers?

The people have recently read the reports of the Memphis goldbug convention, which was attended by republicans, as well as by democrats who have been induced to desert the people. Not one of the sticklers who are now objecting to the Griffin convention found any fault with the Memphis goldbug convention. Federal officials and cabinet ministers, calling themselves democrats, swarmed around it, and republicans made themselves prominent there, but no democratic stickler was party man enough to lift up his voice and say that the Memphis goldbug convention would hurt the party because it was not called under democratic auspices, and no republican stickler complained that it would hurt the republican party because it was not called under republican auspices.

It was all right for the goldbugs to meet and perfect an organization for the purpose of perpetuating the robbery that has been inflicted on the people by means of the demonetization of silver! But when the people of Georgia begin a movement to protect and defend themselves against the operations of the British gold standard, we find certain democrats anxious to take to the bushes on the plea that the Griffin convention has not been called by democratic authority. That is the plea, but it is both shallow and suspicious.

The plea is shallow, because every sensible person knows that no party organization has ever stood in the way of a convention called for the purpose of giving the people an opportunity to express their views on a vital question. It might as well be said that the Georgia bankers should not meet in convention because their meeting is not called by the democratic authorities. It might as well be said that railroad meetings and conventions of the agricultural society should not be held because they are not called by democratic authority. The plea is shallow on the face of it.

It is suspicious, because when the goldbugs meet to organize in behalf of the interests of the money power, we hear no democrat, however large or however small, complaining that the conventions are not called by democratic authority. But when the people, as they have done in Georgia, get behind a movement to meet and discuss their financial interests and to take measures for the restoration of silver, the goldbug press begins to howl.

The Constitution sends greeting to the people of Georgia! All is well. The reports of meetings in all parts of the state show that the people are fully aroused to the importance of the convention. The complexion of the delegates already selected is a guarantee that the convention will be composed of the most distinguished men in Georgia—men who are not ashamed nor afraid to stand for the rights of the people—men who are not afraid to be seen at a convention called in behalf of the people of Georgia to consider their financial and business interests. The convention will be the most representative gathering of the people of Georgia held since Ben

Hill aroused the state against the fraud and folly of republican rule.

An Interesting Discussion.

A recent letter of Judge W. C. Adamson, in The Carrollton Times, is attracting considerable attention.

Judge Adamson thinks that goldmonetallism is simply a scheme of the shysters in favor of national bank paper so that a monopoly will be able to command the currency of the country. He sees in the machinations of the gold men a deliberate purpose to redeem in gold and retire all greenbacks, silver certificates and coin notes and then redeem in gold all silver dollars, sell them as bullion, and thus forever destroy our silver money. The currency famine would then create a demand for national bank notes, and the monopolists would reap a rich harvest. The judge holds that the pledges of the national democratic party in regard to bimetallism have been grossly violated; and in the course of his long and able article he makes it plain that financial relief can only come through the free and unlimited coining of both gold and silver by the independent action of our government and the repeal of the state bank tax.

The Columbus Enquirer-Sun makes a weak attempt to answer Judge Adamson. It starts out with the statement that the judge "follows in the footsteps of Hon. Bill Fleming, ex-Speaker Crisp and Chairman Steve Clay in their public announcements committing themselves, and in the case of Chairman Clay, committing the democratic party of Georgia to the free, unlimited and independent coining of silver by the United States at a ratio of 16 to 1." Our contemporary makes the threadbare charge that free coining would benefit the silver mine owners, but beyond this it has nothing to say, and it is evidently glad to back out of the discussion which it so rashly took a hand in.

The argument that free silver coining would benefit the silver mine owners is childish. Suppose it would? It is infinitely better to do justice to American mine owners by restoring to them valuations which have been unjustly taken away than to suddenly enrich the British owners of the goldfields in south Africa, which is just what we are doing under our present system. Only a short time ago Mr. Henry Clews admitted this fact in one of his letters. Among other things he said that a foreign circus man who was stranded in south Africa made a lucky gold discovery, and in two or three years he had accumulated \$10,000,000. How can it profit us to place our silver mines under the ban and build up the British gold mining industry? It cannot be argued that gold mining is more expensive than silver mining, for such is not longer the case. Improved processes and recent inventions make it possible to extract the pure gold at less expense than is required to mine silver. If The Enquirer-Sun proposes to answer Judge Adamson it will have to tackle him on another line. It is not doing its cause any good when it favors the enrichment of foreign gold mine owners at the expense of our whole people and our silver mine owners.

The Kentucky Business.

The New York Mercury, discussing the results of the Kentucky convention, says: "Will those of the democrats of Kentucky who sincerely approve the interpretation of the platform of 1892 and all actions of Grover Cleveland, gold bond syndicates included, vote for a nominee for governor known to be aggressively opposed thereto?" The Mercury confidently answers "no," and adds:

It was rumored in New York a day or two before the assembling of the convention that Watt Hardin's ambition to secure the nomination for governor warranted the expectation of concessions by his supporters in spite of the aggressive determination to nominate Senator Blackburn. This warrant seemed to have been fulfilled. Its fulfillment seems to have ignored Senator Blackburn, even if it lacks the proof of having sacrificed the senator and his adherents willfully. It is now already urged here, elsewhere, too, that Blackburn's overthrow must be made complete at all hazards, and to assure that achievement Secretary Carlisle must be brought out as his successor.

The Mercury may be sure that the honest democratic voters of Kentucky will not submit to any scheme to sell them out. Our contemporary need have no fear that Blackburn will be ignored by the people.

We do not believe that General Hardin traded his principles for the nomination, but if he did the fact will be made clear on election day. It is hardly probable, however, that a man who went about denouncing the policy of Cleveland and Carlisle and the methods of Wall street, as Hardin did, could be induced to sell out for the nomination.

But the platform straddle goes to the limits of political indecency. If the party in Georgia were to make such a disgraceful concession to republican doctrine the organization wouldn't have strength enough left to begin the campaign.

The Right of Self-Defense.

The New York World notes the recent charge of a federal district judge in Arkansas who told the jury that everywhere except in his own house the law requires a man to run away and do everything possible to escape from an assailant before killing him. The judge also said that a man assaulted on his premises outside of his house must do his best to escape before killing his assailant in self-defense.

As the World sensibly remarks, this idea was handed down from ancient times when weapons consisted of knives, swords and bludgeons which an active man had some chance of escaping. It is not applicable to these days of revolvers and Winchesters.

The Arkansas man was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment, but the United States supreme court has ordered a new trial under instructions which declare that wherever a man may be, if he has a right to be there, and has not himself provoked the assault, the law justifies him in standing his ground and killing his assailant, provided the evidence satisfies the jury that the assaulted man had reasonable ground to believe and act upon the belief that the killing was

necessary to protect himself from great bodily harm.

The supreme court has acted sensibly in smashing the old common law quoted by the Arkansas judge. If our courts should educate the people into the belief that they must always run when they are assaulted outside of their own houses we should have a nation of cowards, and thugs and robbers would have a picnic.

How the People Stand.

We referred recently to the enterprise of The Boston Post in taking a census of the views of its subscribers in regard to the silver question. The enterprise displayed by The Post was more far-reaching than the editor bargained for. As soon as the readers of our contemporary began to make responses the esteemed editor found that he had walked head foremost into a trap. The majority in favor of free coinage grew so large that The Post was compelled to suppress it, and to avoid all reference to the fact that the opinions of its readers had been asked.

The New York Mercury has inaugurated a similar enterprise, and the close of the first six days' balloting shows that eleven readers of The Mercury in New York and Brooklyn are in favor of the single gold standard, while 100 are in favor of the restoration of silver. The whole number of ballots received during six days was 172. Of this number 161 are in favor of the immediate and independent restoration of silver, while eleven are in favor of the single gold standard. The balloting will be continued and the result will be announced every Sunday.

Considering that every one who votes must cut out the printed ballot and write upon it his name and address, place it in an envelope and pay 2 cents to mail it, the result of the first six days' balloting is very significant indeed. It shows beyond all question that an overwhelming majority of people are in favor of the immediate restoration of silver.

The movement in favor of justice and honesty is growing, and will continue to grow.

Justice Brown's Strong Talk.

Justice Brown, of the federal supreme court, created a sensation at the Yale commencement when he denounced the trusts.

This bold and fearless federal judge told his hearers that the big corporations are committing illegal acts, that they seek legislative favors by corrupt means and that the trusts levy unjust tribute upon the people.

A newspaper in sympathy with the monopolists protests against the speech and compares it to the utterances of Lewelling, Waite, Coxey and Alged. But Justice Brown merely told the truth, and he put it very forcibly in this center shot:

If no student can light his lamp without paying tribute to a company, if no housekeeper can buy a pound of meat or sugar without swelling the receipts of two or three all-pervading trusts, what is to prevent the entire productive interest of the country becoming ultimately absorbed by a hundred gigantic corporations?

Some day a majority of the supreme court judges will hold similar views, and when that time comes the trusts will go to pieces. There is hope for the court as a factor of reform when one of its members speaks out in Justice Brown's vigorous fashion. We need a few more such judges.

The people will have a rod in pickle for those politicians who pretend to be with them, but who are afraid or ashamed to attend a convention called in the interests of the people. Trimmers who take to the bushes will have to earn a living in the bushes.

The people of Georgia are beginning to move in earnest.

If the trimmers will look over the list of delegates printed in yesterday's Constitution they will find that some of the best democrats in Georgia are going to Griffin to represent the people.

It is all right for the goldbugs to organize in favor of their interests, but all wrong for the people to organize in favor of theirs. Anyhow, the people seem to be moving.

The money power has never downed the people yet in any fair fight, and it never will. It bought a congress in Andrew Jackson's day, and it has bought one since; but the people know how to elect congressmen that can't be bought.

The goldbugs in disguise will soon be uncovered in Georgia. The whole political atmosphere will be purified.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

It is said that there are thirteen families in New York each of which has over \$50,000 invested in diamonds.

The state of Florida has a smaller valuation than most of the southern states, being estimated at only \$30,000,000.

The state of Georgia has developed greatly since the war, the estimate now reaching the respectable total of \$25,196,124.

Chicago's rich people returned to the assessors of last year \$2,000 worth of diamonds and \$74 worth of silver tableware.

Virginia is no so wealthy as before the war, at least in the estimate of the first family, but still has a valuation of \$18,321,421.

The New York World says that the Sunday papers have forced the popular magazines to reduce their price to 10 cents. But the magazines must become better as well as cheaper if they expect to compete with the best Sunday newspapers.

In 1850 the people of the United States consumed liquor to the amount of 405 gallons per capita. In 1892 they were consuming more than four times as much. We turn to the statistical abstract, issued by the secretary of the treasury, and find that while in 1875 the American people were using 4,675,000 gallons of liquor of all kinds per head, in 1892 they used only 17,040 gallons per head, part of which, however, is used in the arts. Yet it cannot be said that we have behind our British cousins in earnest though apparently unsuccessful attempts to stem the rising flood of intemperance. Rather, indeed, we should say that America has tried more experiments in that direction than any other country. Prohibition has been extensively tried, and it is now the law in seven states—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Iowa, Kansas and the Dakotas. Four of the Maine, Kansas and the Dakotas—have put prohibition in their constitutions. Nine other states—Delaware, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Indiana, Nebraska, New York, Illinois—have tried prohibition and abandoned it. It seems to be the conclusion of experience that in states where large cities are located a prohibitory law fails of enforcement.

Hamilton Journal: We think that this fight for the single gold standard is the same old fight of capital and labor. Every one can help seeing that it is to the interest of Wall street and the millionaires to have a single standard, and what is to the interest of the working class. We of the south are a working class and must make a fight for the double standard. Whenever the currency is depreciated it depreciates the prices of everything are reduced to a minimum. It is then a good time to buy, but a poor time to sell. None but the rich can buy at the bottom and sell at the top. And so we have a repetition of history—the rich are growing richer and the poor are growing poorer every day. Who wins this race of affairs to continue?

The World sensibly remarks, this idea was handed down from ancient times when weapons consisted of knives, swords and bludgeons which an active man had some chance of escaping. It is not applicable to these days of revolvers and Winchesters.

The Arkansas man was sentenced to

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

The Old Georgia Melon.

(A Parody.)

"How dear to my heart are the days of my childhood!"
How memory loves on their beauty to dwell!
The journey from school through the field and the wildwood.
To the sweet watermelon that cooled in the well!

The sweet watermelon—
The striped watermelon—
The big Georgia melon that cooled in the well!

In fancy I still hear the dinner bell ringing.
("Twas ever a welcome and musical bell!) And the men from the fields on the mules were going to sing.
To the sweet watermelon that cooled in the well!

The sweet watermelon—
The fat watermelon—
The big Georgia melon that cooled in the well!

Now art has taught mortals to store it and ice it, And sometimes beholding, I seem to realize When I think of the tree where we'd take it and slice it—
The sweet watermelon that cooled in the well!

The sweet watermelon—
The fat watermelon—
The big Georgia melon that cooled in the well!

F. L. S.

New, let us have a watermelon carnival in Georgia. The crop is bountiful and everywhere the sight is greeted by "sweet fields arrayed in living green," and darkness in delight.

After Awhile.

After awhile The sorrows that pain us will melt in a smile, And the horse that we bet on will win every mile—
After awhile

After awhile The fire will blaze and the kettle will "bile," And cash will come in like a millionaire's pile—
After awhile

The silver leagues in Georgia filled the bill and covered the ground on Tuesday.

More Time Than He Wanted.

"Your fine is heavy," said the prisoner to the recorder; "can't you give me a little time?"
Certainly. Thirty days!
A western man, after a honeymoon of four weeks, killed himself when presented with a bill for house rent. It is a poor woman who can't support one man these days.

Have You a Knif?

Now, bully in old Georgia
Is billy and bliest;
She trots out the melon
And—you do the rest!

Two Georgia negroes died after eating six watermelons. The Georgia negro always dies happy.

Financial Landscape.

Landlord (to guest)—How do you like the scenery, sir?
Guest—It is beautiful!
Landlord (to clerk)—John, add \$6 to his bill for scenery!

A north Georgia farmer shot a book agent recently, but the agent escaped unharmed. The bullet struck his cheek.

Too Hot!

Too hot to be winter going by;
Too hot to go fishing—
To stand or to lie—

Too hot for your laughter—
To live or to die,
And a blazing hereafter
To risk, by and by

Our Chicago brethren will be right welcome in Atlanta. They can get a good home here of push and pull.

THE GRIFFIN CONVENTION.

Gwinnett Herald: The Griffin convention promises to be a much more important affair than it was believed at first it would be. County after county is organizing free silver leagues and sending delegations to the convention that meets on the 18th instant. The tide seems to be rolling on and gathering momentum every hour. The question is asked us every day, "Will the strong feeling against the single gold standard that is to be found in Georgia be overcome?" The answer is that the people who are most prominent not only here, but who are known throughout the state and whose influence is felt even in the national councils of their parties.

Albany Herald: Let all who are for the free coinage of silver attend the meeting at the courthouse on next Monday night and participate in the organization of the silver league. It can be prevented that the friends of silver all over the country will organize and get together under the name of the single gold standard. No more influential representative will be in attendance than those from this section, who are men of prominence not only here, but who are known throughout the state and whose influence is felt

FROM THE SHOULDER

Hon. W. J. Bryan Talked Straight Facts
on Free Coinage.

HIS LECTURE LISTENED TO BY 1,500

It Was a Marvel of Logic, Wit and
Forceful Eloquence.

HE WAS APPLAUDED HEARTILY AND OFTEN

Those Who Were So Fortunate as to Hear
Mr. Bryan Were Thoroughly Da-
lighted—He Is an Able Lecturer.

Eloquent without effort, forceful since he
dealt in facts, and earnest because he was
handling a question upon the proper solu-
tion of which depends the welfare of a
great people, Hon. W. J. Bryan, famed
for his oratory, spoke for two hours last
night at the Grand and to an audience that
was in entire sympathy with him and his
views from beginning to end.

When the handsome statesman from Ne-
braska was introduced to the audience by
Captain E. P. Howell in a few appropriate
words and stepped before the 1,500 people
at the Grand shortly before 9 o'clock the
thunderous applause lasted for nearly a
minute before the speaker was permitted
to make an attempt at proceeding. When
he was about to utter his first word the
applause broke out anew and was a com-
pliment bestowed upon the famous silver
orator by people who knew of him and
who appreciated and understood his mis-
sion and admired his motive.

Unfortunately, having spoken nearly
every day for the past several weeks, Mr.
Bryan's voice was in no condition to go on
with his speech. He was at first barely
able to articulate, but as he proceeded with
his lecture he was able to talk with splen-
did distinctness, though at several points
the weakened condition of his voice could
be plainly noted.

Every point made by the speaker, and
they were as numerous almost as the
sentences in his lecture, was greeted by
tremendous applause, which indicated only
feebly the approbation which was given
his sentiments. His illustrations were
simple, yet complete and comprehensive.
In introducing Mr. Bryan, Captain Howell
said that the gentleman from Nebraska
was well known throughout the United
States, and to those who did not know him
he would speak for himself.

Never was the position of gold standard
men more aptly described than in a
burst of eloquence Mr. Bryan declared:

"The men fifty years ago wanted
to demonetize gold and the propose are
those who today clamor for the downfall
of silver and who tomorrow will strike
down both metals and substitute a diamond
standard. The gold standard was born of
avarice and is sought to be perpetuated
for personal gain."

Right Into the Subject.

Mr. Bryan did not pause to indulge in
any Preliminary to his lecture, but went
straight to the heart of the question he
intended to discuss. He said that there
were three classes of persons which he
should endeavor to elucidate.

"We understand that there is a position
in political economy which is called the
advocacy of free coinage or bimetallism.
What is bimetallism, who desires it, why
it is desirable and how is it to be obtained
with the four questions which are to be
answered."

"The advocates of bimetallism tell you
what legislation they desire and what they
intend to give you; the advocates of the
gold standard do not tell you what they
want in the way of legislation nor do they
tell you what relief they are going to
offer in the place of the demonetization of
silver and a contracted currency."

"There are bimetallicists who believe in
international bimetallism, and those who
believe in independent bimetallism. The
former is well known throughout the United
States, and to those who did not know him
he would speak for himself."

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burst of eloquence Mr. Bryan declared:

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Why We Use Silver.

"The men fifty years ago wanted
to demonetize gold and the propose are
those who today clamor for the downfall
of silver and who tomorrow will strike
down both metals and substitute a diamond
standard. The gold standard was born of
avarice and is sought to be perpetuated
for personal gain."

Advocates of Bimetallism.

"The silver question has been called a
crisis and you have been told that it will
blow over. Out west, where frequent
windstorms occur, fences are blown over
and houses are blown over. One farmer
out there began to build him a fence of
stones or mortar. A neighbor came along
and stopped him. 'Don't you know that it'll
blow over?' said the neighbor. 'Maybe so,' was
the reply. 'It is now five feet wide and four
feet high, so if it blows over it will be one
foot taller than before.'

Tremendous cheering followed this illustration.

Mr. Bryan then showed how in 1858 a French
gold standard writer was crying because
there was an over-production of gold and
was fearing that the country would become
richer than the rest of the world.

"One man came to me and wanted
to know if it meant that the government
would coin sixteen silver dollars every time
it coined a gold dollar, but which thought
an unwise precedent, had come to be payable
in gold only. He explained how a man
could offer to buy bonds with greenbacks
and would be refused because the bonds
called for gold, yet that man could draw
gold from the treasury by demanding
it in the greenbacks and then buy
bonds, getting the gold from the same
man for his greenbacks. He showed how
\$18,000,000 of gold was taken from the
treasury and put back for the purpose of buying
bonds. Mr. Bryan told how this drain
could be repeated and repeated and the
payment of the tax made to rest upon
the people, while the treasury was not
being taxed.

He told how the government had \$500,000,
000 worth of gold which was payable in
either gold or silver, but which thought
an unwise precedent, had come to be payable
in gold only. He explained how a man
could offer to buy bonds with greenbacks
and would be refused because the bonds
called for gold, yet that man could draw
gold from the treasury by demanding
it in the greenbacks and then buy
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the people, while the treasury was not
being taxed.

He stated that he knew of no opposition
to the regular ticket before leaving the
city and after receiving telegraphic ad-
vices from some of his friends he de-
termined to leave the race entirely in
their hands.

Speaking as to the future policy of the
newly-elected officers, he says that the
chamber of commerce, as in the past, will
always take an active part in all matters
looking to the upbuilding of the city.

The past record of this old conserva-
tive organization is a sufficient guarantee
that the commercial interests of our own
city are in safe hands," said Mr. Bryan.

The new board will hold its first meet-
ing Friday, when the reports of its officers
will be submitted, showing the present
condition of the organization and the pro-
gress made during the past year.

A Graceful Act.

Incoming Officials Present Mr. Park
Woodward with a Handsome Gift.

Colonel Park Woodward, ex-city clerk
and embryonic insurance magnate, was
about the proudest man in Atlanta last
night, and good cause he had for being
proud.

Mr. Bryan showed how the bonds were
sold for 100 by the United States and im-
mediately resold by the buyers at 119
and were now worth 122. This
was an illustration to show the lack of
business ability of the present administra-
tion. He said that we were now under
the protection of Rothschild and Morgan
and would be taken care of until October,
when he didn't know what would happen
to us when we had to depend on our own
resources.

The speaker then discussed the per capita
amount of money and read from the treasury
report, which indicated that the amount in
circulation was \$8,000,000 less this year
on June 1st than at the same time last
year. Calculating on the basis of Sherman
that an increase of \$4,000,000 a year was
necessary, and 3 per cent added for business
increase, the amount was now \$12,000,000
less than it should be.

He said that the position of the gold
standard men reminded him of when his
father-in-law had said to him: "William,
as long as I have any money, both of us
shall not want." Mr. Bryan said that the
longer he thought of this the less consolation
he could find in it.

Speaker of the international agreement,
Mr. Bryan said that if all the nations
upon the gold basis there wouldn't
be enough money to go around and that
there would be a continual round of bond
issuing until the people of the United
States sold out for the resultant taxation.

The more nations that adopted a gold
standard the more gold became scarce
in value. A gentleman here once told
him that he wanted a dollar that would
go all over the world, but Mr. Bryan said
that they were now sending bonds out to
bring these dollars back and that it would

"If There Had Been Free Coinage."
"If there had been free coinage," said Mr.
Bryan, "the man when his house burned,
could have had his silver coined back into
his \$1,000. Now, he would have sold his
melted silver for \$500 if that had been
true, as it would have been? Let us go
just a little further right here."

"If there had been a tax of 1 cent on

every gold dollar coined, would that have been worth \$1,000? Not a bit; it would have been worth only \$990, and that is all he could have sold it for. Would the gold dollar then have been an honest dollar—a dollar that was stable and never fluctuated?

"What does the free and unlimited coinage of silver mean? It means the coining of silver without restriction. It means no restriction as to the amount to be coined. When a man goes to the mint with gold, he takes as much as he pleases. He can take \$1,000 or \$100,000,000 and have it coined into gold dollars. They do not ask him where it comes from, how he got it or how much he intends to bring. That is what is free silver.

"One could be encouraged in these words: The immediate restoration—restoration is the word, for we are asking for nothing but that which existed up until 1874—and the free and unlimited coining of gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for any other nation to take a hand, the dollar thus coined to be legal tender for all debts, public and private.

It Is a Difference.

"A silver dollar in 1874 was legal tender; today it is a money to be redeemed. Yet it contains the same amount of silver. Up to 1853 the coining of subsidiary coin was unlimited. By subsidiary coinage I mean 50 cents, 25 cents and 10 cents. Yet it became necessary to reduce the weight in 1853 to keep them in their country and they were thus made to be less in intrinsic value than the dollar they were supposed to be parts of. In other words, two 50-cent pieces did not contain as much silver as a dollar after that change. And they were made token money.

"Silver dollars were made token money in 1874 and remained in that condition until 1878 the Sherman act was passed and this was in effect until 1880. If we are to have free coinage of silver we must not insist in that law a suggestion, as appears in the Sherman act, that silver is not a metal to be regarded upon the same basis as gold.

Contracts for Gold.

"If you demonetize silver you create a demand for gold. Contracts are then made in gold and if enough contracts are made gold is driven to a premium. For instance, if a man desires to put up a big building he needs to pay back in gold those who lend him money. In order that he can meet this contract he is forced to demand a gold contract from the lessors, and the lessors will then demand a rent from the renter and thus all the way through.

The meeting will doubtless be largely attended, and it goes without saying that this city and county will have a large delegation at the Griffin convention July 18th.

There will be considerable interest in the meeting tomorrow night at the Chamber of Commerce, and the subjects to be discussed are of such significance as to make safe the prediction that some of the most prominent leaders of the representative men of business and trade will be there.

The convention at Griffin will certainly be attended by hundreds of well-known political leaders of Georgia, and it is already certain that the work of the meeting will be successful in every sense.

There is great reason why Atlanta and Fulton county should be well represented there. The local interest in the movement is great, and there is certain to be a large attendance at the gathering tomorrow night in the Chamber of Commerce.

The meeting will be called to order promptly at 8 o'clock.

DR. GREEN SWORN IN.

The Green-Bridwell Contest Case Did
Not Show Up Yesterday.

The Bridwell-Green contest case did not materialize yesterday, and the probabilities are now that it will not come up.

No papers of notice of contest were served on Mayor King during the day yesterday, and there is no reason to think that any papers were prepared, as the mayor was in his office often enough during the day to have been served.

Early in the morning Dr. Greene called upon Mayor King and asked to be qualified as first ward physician. The mayor, however, suggested that the doctor could take the oath of office an hour or two later just as well, and that he, the mayor, preferred to postpone the matter a short time.

"Suppose you come back," said the mayor, "about 11:30 o'clock, and if Dr. Bridwell or some of his friends have not filed formal notice, I will then swear you in. I don't know, either, that their filing will have any bearing on the matter, but then I think it nothing but right to give them a chance to do what they want to do."

Dr. Greene left the mayor's office at the appointed time returned. Dr. Bridwell had not been heard from personally nor through his attorney nor any of his friends, and Mayor King qualified Dr. Greene. He then left the mayor's office once more a ward physician fully qualified. There is now no way by which the case can be touched unless Dr. Bridwell should apply to the courts for an injunction to prevent Dr. Greene from doing the work of ward physician.

WITH A GRIN.

The board of aldermen is booked to meet on Thursdays after the council meetings, and this is the day for the meeting, but it is the 4th, and a holiday.

MR. WOODSON RETURNS.

Mr. Talks of His Trip North and the
Recent Election.

Mr. Stewart Woodson, recently re-elected
to the presidency of the chamber of commerce, has returned to the city.

Mr. Woodson reached the city yesterday
on the Southern vestibuled train. He has
been in New York for about two weeks,
and it was while in that city that he was
told he had been elected to the office.

He reports the feeling among business
men of the east and prominent manufacturers
as being extremely cheerful and that
they are well satisfied with the work done.

He states that he knew of no opposition
to the regular ticket before leaving the
city and after receiving telegraphic ad-

vises from some of his friends he de-
termined to leave the race entirely in
their hands.

Speaking as to the future policy of the
newly-elected officers, he says that the
chamber of commerce, as in the past, will
always take an active part in all matters
looking to the upbuilding of the city.

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TEACHERS RETURN.

The Atlanta Delegation Reports a Most Delightful Session.

A PARTY LEAVES FOR DENVER SATURDAY

The National Educational Association Will Meet in Denver Next Week and Thousands Will Attend.

The Georgia Teachers' Association that has been serving at Cumberland has adjourned and most of the teachers have returned to their homes.

Quite a large party passed through Atlanta yesterday on the return trip and most all of the Atlanta delegates have arrived. The depot was full of the excursionists yesterday and many came up on the late night trains.

From all reports the session just closed has been one of the most pleasant that has ever been had in the history of that organization. A larger crowd attended this year than on previous occasions and more interest has been manifested. The association is upon a firm basis and entirely out of debt with a snug little sum in the treasury.

The teachers have shown every possible courtesy and the stay on the beach has been full of pleasure. The hotel is truly a most badly crowded and moreover a most pleasant place to be at one time.

The exercises have all been well attended and the programmes each day were highly interesting. The teachers have greatly enjoyed the surf bathing and pleasure and business have been given the attention of the delegates.

Next year the session will be even greater than the one this year and every arrangement is being made. Mr. Curry, who controls the Peabody funds, is greatly interested in the subject and proposes to erect a large annex to the auditorium upon the Island before the next session meets. In this annex he proposes to conduct a special teachers' meeting for several weeks each year, the session to begin just after the teachers' adjourn.

A Delightful Session.

Major W. F. Slaton was seen yesterday and he gives a glowing account of the session at Cumberland.

"I have had a most delightful time," said he. "And I am sure we have accomplished a great deal of good. It has been the most pleasant occasion in the history of the organization and every one thoroughly enjoyed himself. The tour, too, was delightful and we all feel greatly the good that the recreation has done us."

"We have scored a brilliant success and I am thoroughly satisfied with the work done. This year we have reached two classes of teachers that before we have not had the privilege of reaching in the annual sessions. The leading chancellors of the state were present and the other class is the country teachers. Heretofore the teachers who have been present were the city and town teachers, but those from the rural districts have never attended largely. I am glad to find that more interest is being taken and am sure that the complete success of the Georgia Teachers' Association is certain."

To Deaver Saturday.

Quite a large party of teachers from this city will go to Denver and other western cities Saturday.

Next week the National Educational Association meets at Denver and delegates and visitors from the entire country will be present. The Atlanta party will leave at 8 o'clock Saturday morning over the Western and Atlantic road and will go in a special car. They will go via Nashville and return by a different route. The train will be charged at N. Height, general passenger agent of the Union Pacific road.

Among those who go from this city will be Major Slaton, Professor W. M. Slaton, ex-Governor Northern, School Commissioner G. R. Glenn, Major Robert Quinn and most all of the principals of the public schools. The party will be joined Saturday by a delegation from Savannah, August and a large delegation from North and South Carolina.

The convention will be in session in Denver for about ten days and many thousand will attend. After the convention adjourns the Atlanta party will visit Pike's peak, Colorado Springs, Yosemite valley and will spend one week at points of interest in the Rocky mountains. The party will be absent about three weeks.

During Major Slaton's absence from the city his office will be open as usual to visitors.

Trusts Not Above the Law.

From the Detroit Free Press. By deciding the whisky trust to be illegal the supreme court of Illinois has given trust monopolies a hard blow and shown that the legal barriers which they have tried to erect for their protection have failed of their purpose. When the sugar trust under its former style of organization was declared to be in violation of law there was a general stampede among the great trusts and they hastened to secure such charters as it was thought would give them an unassailable legal status.

The whisky trust was duly incorporated under the laws of Illinois and supposed itself to be impregnable in the courts but it has been swept aside and the fact demonstrated that there are sound principles of law which it is impossible for these huge monopolies to evade. What is good law in Illinois is good law throughout the country, and if trusts cannot be placed upon a solid foundation there they should not be tolerated anywhere in the country. The good work commenced in Illinois should be carried out in every state where there is a trust.

From the Boston Post.

It is to be believed that a principle of common law which holds good in one state will not have the same effect in another states failing under the federal jurisdiction. It would pay Mr. Olney's successor to try and see how it would work. There are plenty of other trusts operating in restraint of trade—combinations to regulate prices in the interest of monopoly and against the public interests.

Restores Gray Hair to Natural Color

"More than a year ago, my hair began turning gray and falling out. Though I tried many remedies for it, nothing I used satisfied me until I commenced to use

AYER'S Hair Vigor

After using one bottle of this preparation, my hair was restored to its natural color, and ceased falling out. — Mrs. HERZMANN, 359 E. 88th St., New York, N. Y.

Prevents Hair from Falling Out.

OUTLOOK STILL GOOD

Georgia Crops Are Reported To Be in Fine Condition.

THERE HAS BEEN PLENTY OF RAIN

The Weather Crop Bulletin for the Past Week Tells a Good Story of the Growing Crops.

A cheerful story is told again this week of the Georgia crops in the weekly contribution which the local weather bureau makes to farming literature.

Plentiful rains are reported throughout the state and from almost every section comes the story of splendid crop prospects.

Here is the situation as it stands yesterday:

"Generous showers have fallen in all sections of the state since last report; the temperature has been normal or slightly above. Crops are all in flourishing shape, and though cotton has not yet entered into clear of grass weeds and lime, has green, healthy color and with ordinary seasonal weather will yield up to or above the average. All other crops are in good condition.

Northwest Section.

"In the northwest section temperatures has been seasonable and showers fall on the 25th and 26th, doing much good except in the extreme northwest; the reporter in that county states that the oats crop, which was very fair, has been much damaged by the heavy rainfall.

The crop is very good and its harvest has been commenced. Wheat harvest is nearly finished and much more than is expected. The corn will not bear over half a crop. Corn is fine, some fields laid by. Cotton is still small, but growing nicely. Sorghum and peas are good. Plenty of berries, fruits and vegetables are in good condition.

Northeast Section.

"In the northern counties the weather conditions of the past week have, as a whole, been favorable for the rapid growth of crops. There has generally been an ample supply of rain, but several reports state that the week was dry, though locally, wheat and oats are being threshed.

The former was rather a short crop, but the latter a full yield. Cotton is still several weeks late, but in good condition, from field to field. Corn is not yet harvested. Peas are being sown in abundance. Potatoes are also well. Peaches are ripening rapidly and the crop will be very large. Gardens are flourishing.

Northeast Section.

"All growing crops made rapid progress during the past week in the northeast section of the state. The rains have been quite frequent, although unevenly distributed, and in some cases were so heavy as to do damage, washing the lands, etc. Corn is in good condition. Cotton is generally in fair condition. The plant is small and late, but is now growing rapidly. Wheat and oats are out and are being threshed.

The former is a short crop, but the latter a good one. Corn is being threshed. Peas and beans are being planted. Apples are few and not very good. The condition of watermelons is excellent. Some farmers report an excellent condition, while others say that they are not doing well.

West Section.

"With scattered rains and an average quantity of heat and sunshine, the past week has been a good one for crops. Although not much farm work has been done, and in some cases work has been stopped, the field work, however, has been expected several weeks ago, is not up to the average of previous years. Oats are being threshed and the yield is very good. Beans are abundant and are in good condition, while others are being planted. Sugar cane and sweet potatoes bid fair to make good yields.

South Section.

"During the past week, showers fell in portions of the central section on the 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th. Temperatures have been quite favorable. Fields have been well cleaned. Cotton is growing rapidly and is taking on fruit. Corn is small, but good and healthy. Peas have been harvested. For planting continues; the planted first are up and a good stand. Melons are large and small in size. June peaches have been shipped and the crop will be ready for market in a few days. Many fields of wheat, rye and oats have been harvested. A windstorm in Newton county on the 28th did considerable damage to cotton and fruit trees.

East Section.

"The outlook at this writing is exceedingly bright for all field and garden crops. The temperature for the week has been about the average, and the rainfall has been frequent and well distributed, which is of incalculable value to the growth of crops. Corn is silking; it is in first-class condition and will be all laid by some time this week. Cotton is still small and is taking on fruit. June peaches have been harvested. Peas are up and the crop is a good one. Gardens in sections where rain has been plentiful are flourishing, while in other less favored locations, some are not so well. Melons are being planted. Sugar cane and sweet potatoes bid fair to make good yields.

College of Practical Arts.

The business school in charge of A. C. Briscoe, president of Southern Business University.

Mr. Charles Hawthorne, type writing and penmanship teacher.

Mrs. P. B. Vann, dress making, sewing, embroidery and cookery.

Instruction will be given by all the members of this faculty in the college building, or the no pupils will have to go to the city for lessons.

The fifty-third session of this college begins with general public exercises, Wednesday, September 1st.

The new catalogue of the college will be issued about July 1st.

Our postoffice address is Manchester, Ga. Our mail will be forwarded to College Park in the fall.

In the removal of our institution we are acting under the advice of the majority of our board of advisers at large.

FACULTY ARRANGED

Southern Female [Cox] College Has an Able Corps.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE INSTITUTION

The Institution Is Now Removing from LaGrange, and Opens Its Fifteenth Session in Manchester, September 11th.

The Southern Female (Cox) college continues under the same organization and management. Mrs. I. F. Cox is the mother of the college, whom position she holds with the same care and solicitude. Mr. Cox is president of the college, Mr. W. S. Cox is business manager, Mrs. Sallie Cox Stanton and Miss Alice Cox are directors of music. These members of the Cox family have absolute control of the college.

The faculty is as follows:

College of Liberal Arts.

English—Charles G. Cox, A. M., advanced English branches; first honor graduate of the University of Virginia.

Latin—Miss Alma Worrell, A. B., assistant; full graduate and excellence medalist of Southern Female (Cox) college, and student of the University of Chicago.

Mathematics—John Tempel Graven, special lecturer in rhetoric and literature.

Latin—Mrs. Mamie Bacon Cox, L. L., hon. graduate of the University of Tennessee.

French—Miss Anna Sallie Cox, student of the University of Chicago.

German—Miss Alice Cox, student of the University of Chicago.

Mathematics—Miss Alice Cox, student of the University of Chicago.

Arts—Miss Alice Cox, student of the University of Chicago.

Natural Science—Henry R. Slack, M. D., Ph. M., professor-elect, absent by leave on marriage, son of Dr. John R. Slack, of Virginia.

Medicine—Dr. Philip D. Youngblood, A. B., University of Georgia, and student in laboratory at Vanderbilt university.

Law—Miss Mary E. Stanley, general and general excellence medalist of Southern Female (Cox) college and student at University of Chicago.

Ministers—Miss Alice Cox, student of the University of Chicago.

Music—Miss Alice Cox, student of the University of Chicago.

Art—Miss Alice Cox, student of the University of Chicago.

Chemistry—Miss Alice Cox, student of the University of Chicago.

Physics—Miss Alice Cox, student of the University of Chicago.

Geography—Miss Alice Cox, student of the University of Chicago.

History—Miss Alice Cox, student of the University of Chicago.

Philosophy—Miss Alice Cox, student of the University of Chicago.

Botany—Miss Alice Cox, student of the University of Chicago.

Zoology—Miss Alice Cox, student of the University of Chicago.

Minerals—Miss Alice Cox, student of the University of Chicago.

Geodesy—Miss Alice Cox, student of the University of Chicago.

Minerals—Miss Alice Cox, student of the University of Chicago.

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WOMAN AND HER WAYS



A SUMMER GIRL.

The French people, as a nation, are not considered as cleanly as the English, and certainly the British forces his neatness upon you with the frequent references to his birth. Still, his birth, after all, is one in cold water, though invigorating cannot compare in its cleansing properties with the Turkish sweating process which so many well-groomed American women enjoy once or twice a week. Besides this, of course, the American woman takes her daily morning bath and this is a warm soapsuds affair, followed by a sponge-or on a plunge in cold water.

The French woman, however, has offered her a bath that for sweet-scented deliciousness cannot be excelled, and for her teeth and gums there are mouth washes that will always keep the breath cool and fragrant. These come in all the sweet scents—orange, attar of roses, lemon, clove, wintergreen and vanilla.

The lotions are strong, and a few drops in a tumbler of water will, as the French say, fumigate the whole inside mouth.

Paris is dotted with bathing establishments, and these are conducted by their wives and daughters. Those bathing mistresses are fair pharmacists, and between tubs and the laundry they spend their time preparing toilet waters. They have materials always on hand for meal baths, starch baths, flower baths, sea baths and medicated baths. What they are pleased to call a delicious bath has many ingredients as a Christmas pudding, barding the plums, in fact, which last are the best and used. The tub is lined with a linen sheet. It has a drain in the middle, and is gored to fit the tub. The bath bag usually contains almond meal or oatmeal with orris root. At least a dozen bottles contribute a drachm or an ounce of mysterious stuff. The tub is filled to within a hand of the edge; the patron gets in and stays there until she is scented through and through. There is no drying after this. Each bathhouse contains a lounge, where a maid comes in with two peignoirs—a linen one for absorption and a woolen robe for warmth.

If the bather doesn't want her nails "fixed," her eyebrows pinched or her hair dressed, she takes a nap and sleeps herself dry and beautiful. Massage can be had everywhere, and operators experiment with everything, but pitch for beautifying the body: milk, butter, tea, oil, chocolate, Epsom salts, bread crusts, crushed flowers, oils and spirits in variety, and soap and honey, are some of the toilet accessories used. Prices range from 12 cents to \$1.50, varying with the location and character of the establishment. In the leading establishments there are gymnasiums perfectly equipped, a pool, a restaurant with concert music, and separate parlors for professional work. The guest has the freedom of the gymnasium and bath, afterwards she can order a pot of tea, a course dinner, or have her hair braided a golden red, provided she has \$50 francs at hand.

A Miss with Millions.

"Young Miss Rockefeller," says a New York paper, "is leading the quietest kind of a life in anticipation, no doubt, of the time when her wedding will be on the carpet as the greatest event of the autumn. Notwithstanding the endeavors of the family to keep the matter quiet it is attracting the greatest attention."

The Rockefellers are little known to New Yorkers, and John D. and his wife are not after walk a great deal on Broadway and Fifth avenue without being recognized by any one. It amused a few persons who noticed the incident when John D. Rockefeller and his daughter stepped into a Broadway restaurant for luncheon several days ago. The two took chairs near a window and ordered some light decoration. The waiter brought a bottle of wine, and the father said he did not care for it.

"It don't cost nothin' extra," the waiter was heard to say.

Even that fact did not tempt Mr. Rockefeller, and the drink was sent back. Almost immediately afterwards the rather small establishment became crowded, and two or three young persons sat down beside father and daughter. One or two persons recognized the pair, and in watching them found considerable amusement. It happened that in the rather unreasonable hurry of the service a cup of coffee was spilled all over the dress of one of the fair maidens at the Rockefeller table. At once Miss Rockefeller, who took off her silk and lace bertha, dipped it into a glass of water, and then steeped it in the salt. She carefully rubbed the damaged dress of the stranger, and soon had it quite clean. Then she went off with her father, and her table companions had not the remotest idea of the identity of their benefactress.

Of course, the Rockefeller girls are never seen at any of the great social functions of the metropolis. It is rather interesting to the curious to speculate what the reason for this, as the accomplishment of the girls would secure them an entree anywhere.

Miss Alice is the best violin and piano player in New York outside of the professional ranks, and her sister always has her violin in her hands.

About Bathing Costumes.

There is a society of young ladies in New York, formed very recently, of which the object is to check the tendency of extravagance in bathing costumes. The cost of some of these garments is truly appall-

ing, and the most expensive among business men of the city with a large and extensive acquaintance, while the bride is known among her friends as one of the most charming and interesting of young ladies.

Miss Cora Dunlap, a charming young lady of Opelika, Ala., is in the city visiting her aunt, Mrs. T. C. Waters, on Highland avenue. Miss Dunlap will remain in the city for two or three weeks.

Miss Pearl Willingham has returned to her home in Manchester after a delightful visit to her aunt at Eastman. Miss Willingham is a most charming young lady and has a host of friends who have missed her during her absence.

Dr. W. C. Robinson has returned from Asheville, N. C. Mrs. Robinson will remain there at the Battery Park hotel for several weeks with her father, Hon. W. L. Scruggs, and his family.

The regular monthly meeting of the Grady Hospital Aid Association will be held tomorrow (Friday) morning at 10:30 o'clock at the Young Men's Christian Association hall.

Miss Binnie Love has gone to attend the Atlanta Chautauqua, which is now in session.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Woodside have returned to the city after a pleasant visit to St. Simon's.

A happy marriage was solemnized last night in this city at 54 Walton street. Rev. Dr. Barnett performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by a few friends and contracting parties. Mr. Taylor was married to Miss E. C. Huber, both of Atlanta. Mr. Taylor is the senior member of the flourishing dry goods establishment of Taylor & Calphin. The bride is a lovely and beautiful woman, possessing many noble traits of character. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have taken a suite of rooms at the Kimball house, where they will be pleased to see their friends.

A barbecue of the old Georgia style will be the feature of the Fourth at Indian Spring. Visitors from Macon and south Georgia arrived yesterday and were quartered at the Wigwam. Many Atlantians are expected down and will participate in the annual outing. This promises to be a gala season. Indian Spring and the Wigwam is filled with a pleasure and health seeking throng.

Wedding at Gadsden.

Gadsden, Ala., July 3.—(Special)—Forney Hughes and Miss Ella Lee Disque were married tonight at the residence of Rev. W. H. Richardson, who performed the ceremony. The couple are immediate next neighbors. Mrs. Hughes' mother is the sickly woman of the bride's mother caused the quiet ceremony away from home. Both are popular in social circles here and are very wealthy.

MUCH INTEREST MANIFESTED.

The Negroes Are Working Zealously for Their Exhibit.

An interesting meeting of the negroes interested in the exhibit of their race was held last night in the Loyd Street church, the largest hall of importance ever discussed. The meeting was addressed by W. H. Crofton, LL. D., chief of the Georgia board and chairman of the central board of interstate commissioners. Many other prominent leaders of the race made addresses and considerable enthusiasm was manifested.

Another meeting will be held this morning, when further arrangements for the exhibit will be made. The negro building is fast nearing completion and will be filled with a creditable display when the gates open this fall.

JUDGE FAIR JUSTIFIES HIMSELF.

Why the Fulton County Examinations Are Conducted as They Are.

A card received from some one signing himself "High School Professor" was received by The Constitution. The card, in some length, attacks the method of conducting examinations, especially teachers in Fulton county. It attacks Judge Fair for receiving a fee of \$1. It declares that the fee is illegal and that Judge Fair has no right to employ any one to aid him in the examinations and in grading the papers.

The card was shown to Judge Fair.

"The writer," said Judge Fair, "does not know if I am guilty of publishing ignorance of Fulton's educational affairs and of the school laws. In the first place, he mentions at many points the \$1 fee. This is easily explained. There is not a teacher who teaches in Fulton county that has that to pay."

"Up to the time Commissioner Glenn was offered the fee was not charged. It has been customary for the examining to teach to take the examination in the county in which they intended to teach. Upon several occasions the teachers have spent from \$7 to \$15 on the trip and the examinations, for some cause uncontrolled by them, did not occur. A year or two ago a number of those who desired to teach in various counties petitioned State School Commissioners. Granting permission to take the examinations here and pay a one-dollar fee to defray the expenses of it. He refused, however, and the teachers were obliged to take the trips necessary to the examinations in other counties. When State School Commissioner Glenn came into office a petition with two or three hundred names attached was handed to him. It explained him why it was for and he approved a circular which I published after he approved the petition. When a teacher who is examined teaches in Fulton county the \$1 is refunded."

"A reference to the school law will show that I have the right to have an assistant. It is ordered that the examinations of white and colored shall be in different rooms. An assistant in the virtually compulsory manner of one who would examine into 200 or more papers with any satisfaction or accuracy in a short time."

A LAND OFFICE BUSINESS.

That Is What Somebody Has Been Doing in Examination Papers.

Judging by complaints received at the office of the state school commissioners, the person who secured copies of the examination papers and sold them to the colored applicants for teachers' licenses must have done a land office business.

When Commissioner Glenn returned to his office yesterday he found several letters from county school commissioners reporting that the colored applicants in their counties had copies of the papers beforehand, and from others who suspected that something of the kind had happened during the examinations they conducted, though there was no direct proof.

From Elbert, Franklin, Putnam, Newton, Wayne, Macon, Oglethorpe and Jefferson, there have been these complaints. Commissioner Glenn has written to the new governor that one of the negroes in his country acknowledged that he had secured papers from Dr. Boatner of Atlanta, who is understood to be president of the Georgia Theological seminary.

It is suspected that the original copies were secured through the postoffice in some way by the teacher or whoever did the work, had copies made.

Commissioner Glenn may call another examination for colored teachers, though he has not determined just what will be done.

Drugists say that their sales of Hood's Sarsaparilla exceed those of all others. There is no substitute for Hood's.

Low Rates to Macon.

The Southern railroads will sell round trip tickets to Macon as follows:

July 6th, 13th, 17th, 19th, one fare for five days round trip. Tickets good to return five days from date of issue.

On all other days until July 19th, rate fare and one-third round trip. Tickets good returning seven days from date of issue.

See that your tickets read Southern railway.

July 17th.

92 round trip Indian Springs Saturday evening and Sunday morning. Southern Railway.

line from El Paso to the City of Mexi-

SHE CANNOT GO NOW

Mrs. Smith Will Remain in Atlanta for Several Months.

THE BANKER MAY BE ARRESTED

But He Is Shrewd, and Will No Doubt Lead the Game a Merry and Long Chase.

Mrs. John S. Smith, the wife of the missing broker of that name, who has turned up in Mexico, may join her husband in that country, provided Smith is not arrested and brought back to Atlanta to answer to the charges against him.

She said yesterday that she would certainly go to her husband, no matter where he was, if he sends for her.

Yesterday's Constitution contained an account of Smith's being located in Juarez, Mexico, a telegram having been received in this city from him addressed to Mrs. Smith. The telegram notified her of her husband's whereabouts and asked if she would come to Mexico and join him.

Mrs. Smith was seen by a Constitution reporter at her home about three miles south of the city, to the right of the Central railroad, yesterday afternoon. She said that she could not think of going within two or three months, as she was in delicate health, as was her four-months-old child, neither being in condition to travel as far as Mexico. The news of Smith being located was read with great interest in Atlanta yesterday. Disappearances of men under such strange circumstances are rare and speculation as to the cause of his leaving the city has been rife during the five weeks that he has been away. The receipt of a telegram signed by Smith himself telling of his whereabouts was a decided bit of news to the public.

May Be Brought Back.

Efforts may be made to have the much-wanted broker returned to Atlanta. His creditors in the city discussed the matter yesterday and are looking into the case with the view of having Smith arrested and extradited. Mr. John T. Moody, of the Moody Loan and Banking Company, which firm was to have taken the initiative in endeavoring to bring him back, said yesterday that if the embassador could be brought back he would try to have him captured. Smith got away with about \$400 belonging to Mr. Moody's firm.

What Mrs. Smith Says.

Mrs. Smith, when found in the country yesterday afternoon, strongly denied that she had answered the telegram received from her husband, and said that she would not answer it. She said that she was too ill to discuss the matter more than to say if she got a cable and her husband sent for her. She said that she would write to him, no matter where he was located.

"Mr. Smith has always been kind and good to his family," said Mrs. Smith, "and, of course, I would go to him if I knew exactly where to find him and was able to travel. I have never known why he left Atlanta and am as much in the dark about his disappearance as anybody. I was surprised and glad to hear from him and hope that he is well. I do not know whether I will write to him again or not."

Mrs. Smith appeared to be in very bad health, she stating that since her husband's disappearance she had not had a moment's rest and peace, her baby being sick all the time, which added trouble and care to her misfortune and grief. She moved to her present home about a week ago, leaving her home on Buena Vista avenue and going with her sister, Mrs. Crowley, to the country, where she and her children are being cared for.

Hired for a Day Sunday.

Smith's father and brother were seen at the old East Tennessee railroad shop yesterday afternoon, where the former is a gatekeeper, and from them it was learned that a telegram was received in Atlanta last night from Juarez, Mexico, signed by John Smith, stating that he was at that place and well. The telegram came to his father and brother, who claimed that the first and second had been sent from the missing Smith. They declined to divulge the name of the man to whom the telegram was addressed, saying that they had pledged themselves to keep his name a secret, he not desiring to become mixed up in the matter. The father and brother expressed the opinion that Smith would return to Atlanta and settle up every cent that he owes and clear himself before the public. When asked if they knew nothing of the reasons for Smith's disappearance, having believed all the time that he was murdered and robbed. Both father and brother strongly denied that they had had any communication with Smith, claiming that they did not even suspect that he was alive and in Mexico until the receipt of the telegram last Sunday night.

Her Home Mortgaged.

The house where Smith formerly lived is now vacant and marked for rent. Mrs. Smith having left it one day last week. It was learned yesterday that there are two mortgages on the house, one being given as security for the amount of \$300. This property has been in Mrs. Smith's name for two or three years and the mortgages were signed by her, the first being given about two years ago and the last about one year ago. The first mortgage is held by S. Barnett, the real estate dealer, and the second by Rambo & Jones, the real estate and loan men.

It was stated yesterday that a possible explanation of Smith's disappearance was the fact that the house in which he lived before leaving Atlanta had been mortgaged, but that belief seems improbable for the reason that the wife says that she signed the mortgaged herself and that her husband could not possibly have committed any wrong so far as her property was concerned.

Is This True?

It was stated yesterday that Smith owed a certain bank in the city the sum of \$4,200, which amount he obtained on notes, but the name of the bank could not be learned. It is said that the bank did not want to be known in connection with the loan, preferring to let others catch Smith.

The statement that Smith got away with that amount of money is by no means an improbable one. Smith had an extensive credit at several banks in the city and did a large business with them, he lending money on a large scale, having an arrangement of credit with at least three banks in the city. It is said that there are other claims against Smith, but the claimants decline to be known in the matter.

What Chief Connolly Says.

Chief of Police Connolly said last night that he had taken no steps to have Smith arrested. The chief was of the opinion that Smith could be extradited through Mexico should he be arrested. The papers would have to be got from the government officials at Washington and presented to the Mexican authorities, all of which would make it an impossibility to bring Smith back to Atlanta in less than three or four weeks, should he be arrested today.

Juarez, Mexico, where Smith is supposed to be located, is a small town on the Mexican border opposite the city of El Paso, Tex., the two cities being separated by the Rio Grande river. Juarez is a center of considerable trade from Atlanta and is in the extreme western part of Texas. Juarez is on the Mexican Central railway, the line from El Paso to the City of Mexi-

This Is

Not a Shoe Store

in an exclusive sense. That is, we sell other things besides SHOES, and it is materially to the advantage of the SHOE Department and to the people who patronize it that we do sell other things. Only a small proportion of expense has to be borne by the SHOE Department. Therefore we can sell SHOES cheaper than we otherwise could.

Ladies' Tan Strap Sandals, bow and buckle..... 75c

Ladies' Tan and Black Oxfords and Strap Sandals, hand turned..... \$1.00

Ladies' Tan and Black Kid Oxfords, hand turned and McKay sewed, C. S. pointed and square toe..... \$1.50

Ladies' French Kid Hand-Sewed Oxfords, any last and pattern..... \$2.00

Misses' Tan and Black Oxford, heel and spring heel..... 50c

Misses' Tan and Black Strap Sandals, bow and buckle..... \$1.00

Misses' Patent Vamp One-Strap Sandals, sizes 12 to 1 1-2..... \$1.25

Childs' Tan Kid Button Shoes, cap toe, size 8 1-2 to 11, \$1; same in sizes 5 to 8..... 75c

Child's Tan Kid Oxfords, McKay sewed, sizes 8 to 11..... 75c

Infants' Tan and Black Soft-Sole Shoes, sizes 0 to 4..... 50c

Men's Satin Calf Lace Shoes, pointed cap toe..... \$1.25

Men's Tan Lace Shoes, blucher and plain cut..... \$2.00

Men's French Calf Hand-Stitched Lace and Congress Shoes, 10 styles of toes... \$3.50

Boys' Satin Calf Lace Shoes, cap toe..... \$1.00

Boys' Tan Russia Calf Lace Shoes, pointed cap toe..... \$1.75

**DON'T MARRY**

Until you have written for our samples and prices of wedding invitations. We also make a specialty of engagement and wedding rings of solid 18-carat gold.

J. P. STEVENS & BRO.,
Jewelers.

O**O****P**

the genuine old oscar pepper whisky ("o. p.") is put up in square bottles—full measure—white label with red "o. p." across face—see that you get this—there are many imitations being offered—don't be imposed upon.

bluthenthal

"**b&b**"

& bickart.

big whisky house,

marietta and forsyth st. phone, 375.

all kinds of fine whiskies.

WANT A NEW SUIT**THIS SUMMER?**

Buy it now, as you can buy at reduced prices

FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS.

Come and see me at 11 East Alabama street.

A. SATZKY,
Merchant Tailor.

OPIUM

and Whiskey Rabbits cured at home without pain. Books, pictures, cards, etc., FREE.

B.M. WOOLLEY, M.D.
Atlanta, Ga. Office 104½ Whitehall St.

Bladder Troubles

ARE CURED BY

Stuart's Gin and Buchu

Dry skin, failure of strength, frequent desire to urinate, involuntary discharge of water, dark, heavy, muddy or turbid urine, cold extremities and a clammy sweat, tenderness over the region of the bladder, gnawing sensation around the abdomen, painful, scalding sensation in passing water, pallid face with gradual loss of strength, are all symptoms of bladder trouble and should be promptly treated with

Stuart's Gin and Buchu

I recommend STUART'S GIN AND BUCHU as a bladder and kidney remedy. Having tried it I know its value.

C. M. HUDSON, Atlanta, Ga.

Sold by all druggists.

OVER**We Manufacture**

—ALL KINDS—

TRUNKS, VALISES,

BAGS, CASES, Etc.

THE ROLLER TRAY TRUNK

THE MOST CONVENIENT TRUNK EVER DEVISED.

H. W. ROUNTREE & BRO.,
TRUNK AND BAG COMPANY,
57 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.,
And Richmond Va.

ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

PETER LYNCH
55 Whitehall and 4 Mitchell streets, and branch store at 21 Peters street, in addition to his large and varied stock, is now to be found at 21 Peters street, in the rear of his main store. His specialties are such as clover, orchard, blue and red top grass seeds, German millet, eastern raised Irish potatoes, onion sets; all kinds of vegetables, onions, turnips, carrots, and garden seeds of all kind; gardening tools and other hardware; guns and pistols, cartridges and ammunition of all kinds, and other varieties of goods, too numerous to mention here. He keeps up the old style. Whenever you fail to find anything, be sure and come back again, as he will be very apt to find it. All of the above varieties are to be found at his stores on Whitehall and Peters street.

A perfect variety store at each place. All sorts of supplies with the cash, filled promptly and at reasonable prices. One hand a good lot of arctic and rubber over-shoes and rubber boots for the cold and bad weather terms cash.

Just received, 60 pounds fresh and green codfish.

QUESTIONS OF LAW

Judges Lumpkin, Van Epps and Westmoreland Held Court Yesterday.

MRS. PYLANT SUES FOR \$25,000

Judge Van Epps and Ordinary Calhoun Will Observe the Fourth—Half Holiday in the Various Court Offices.

At noon today all of the courthouse offices will be closed in honor of the star spangled, ever glorious Fourth.

Ordinary Calhoun, imbued with a thorough and absolute spirit of patriotism, will not open his office today and Tax Collector Stewart will be on hand for only a couple of hours.

Judge Van Epps adjourned court yesterday afternoon until Saturday, when he will dispose of a number of motions. This means that his court will not be in session today and no court affairs will be transacted in the civil branch of the city court.

Judge Lumpkin, however, as he is preparing to adjourn court shortly, will hold court today for the purpose of disposing of some matters which were still in hearing yesterday afternoon when court adjourned. The session of the superior court will not occupy all day, however, and the attorneys will have an opportunity to enjoy the restful

parts of the day.

Clark G. H. Tanner, who has always regarded the Fourth as the proper time for half-holidays and general rejoicing, will probably let his clerks go at 10 o'clock. He announced yesterday, however, that he would stop at noon. He will go home and fire a few torpedoes with his bright youngsters. Sheriff Barnes will close at 12 o'clock today in recognition of the patriotic sentiments that cluster about July 4th.

Tax Receiver Armitstead will close at noon, too, and after the adjournment today there will be but little life left about the courthouse unless it is centered in the groups of chattering sparrows that sit about the ledges and eaves with noisy movements.

Judge Westmoreland, as he has a large number of cases on hand to be disposed of, may continue court through at least half the day.

Set Peremptorily for June 16th.

Yesterday morning Judge Calhoun announced that he would hear the Carr case on Monday, July 15th. This order he says is peremptory and that the case will be called after you have submitted your case to Dr. Bowes.

Alex Carr has been once convicted of the murder of Captain H. O. King, and again his sentence was taken to jail where it still stands. There is no trace of apparent insanity. Despite the showing made by his attorneys he was found guilty, as stated, and sentenced to be hung.

A trial by jury before the ordinary was then demanded by Carr's counsel. It was had and the result was a mistrial. The case was then set for another time, but it was necessary to postpone it. It was set again and again postponed and now it is set for the third time. Carr's condition is apparently unchanged.

Setting for \$25,000 Damages.

A suit for \$25,000 damages was filed in Clerk Tanner's office yesterday morning by Henriette Pylant, through her attorneys, W. W. Davies and Burton Smith.

The suit is brought against the contractor of the death of S. B. Pylant, who was engaged on the Exposition cotton mills and was killed on May 15th. The suit alleges that the killing was not because of lack of diligence on the part of Pylant, husband of petitioner, but was due to negligence on the part of the overseer of the company engaged in constructing the building.

The contractors who are sued are the firm of Bensel & Hinman, composed of William Bensel and George Hinman. Pylant was at work on the cotton mills addition when a scaffolding gave way and he was killed by some falling timber. Several others were badly hurt. The coroner's jury decided that he came to his death because of the negligence of the contractors.

Will Adjourn on July 5th.

Judge Lumpkin decided to adjourn the superior court on July 5th until the first Monday in September. Until that time, Friday, July 5th, Judge Lumpkin will hear motions and cases that may come before him.

Before adjourning court, Judge Lumpkin will hold a consultation with Judge Clark and the date of the special term for the purpose of trying Dr. Lewis Harvey will be decided upon. Judge Lumpkin will go to the seashore for a month or more and enjoy a much needed rest.

Do not neglect that tired feeling; it is a signal of danger. It is nature's warning. It is a blood purifier and nourishing blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla meets these demands.

The genuine Anglo-Jura Bitters of Dr. J. G. B. Steger & Sons are the most efficacious stimulant to excite the appetite. Ask your druggist.

Lookout Mountain.

On Saturday afternoons and Sundays the Western and Atlantic railroad will sell round trip tickets from Atlanta to Lookout mountain and return at \$3.50; tickets good returning until Monday morning following date of sale.

Go next Saturday and spend Sunday on the top of old Lookout. There are no finer nor more picturesque view from any point in the United States than from Point Lookout. Call on R. D. Mann, ticket agent, No. 4 Kimball house, C. B. Walker, ticket agent, Union Depot, ticket agent, Union Depot.

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Fourth of July Rates.

Cheap excursion tickets will be on sale between all points on the Central railroad system July 2d and 3d and for trains schedules which will run from Atlanta to Lookout mountain and return at \$3.50; tickets good returning until Monday morning following date of sale.

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Go next Saturday and spend Sunday on the top of old Lookout. There is no finer nor more picturesque view from any point in the United States than from Point Lookout. Call on R. D. Mann, ticket agent, No. 4 Kimball house, C. B. Walker, ticket agent, Union Depot.

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